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# **Daily Report**

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**Gorbachev's Visit to Russian Art Exhibit Noted***LD241915 Moscow Television Service in Russian  
1800 GMT 24 Dec 85*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the "Sovetskaya Rossiya" art exhibition in Moscow's central exhibition hall today. The exhibition is devoted to the 27th CPSU Congress. Present during the tour of the exhibition were Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of culture; Comrade Melentyev, RSFSR Minister of culture; and Comrade Ponomarev, chairman of the Board of the USSR Union of Artists. A commentary was provided by Comrade Tkachev, chairman of the Board of the RSFSR Union of Artists.

Comrade Gorbachev gave a high appraisal of the exhibition, in which paintings, sculptures, works of graphic art, poster art, and monumental art, by both well-known masters and young artists of the RSFSR were displayed.

**TASS Cites PRAVDA Comment on Gorbachev Book***LD252222 Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 25 Dec 85*

["At a New Historical Stage" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 25 TASS — The book by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev *Selected Speeches and Articles*, which has just been issued, provides a profound, well-reasoned substantiation and competent expression of the party's strategic course and main tasks at the present-day stage, concentrated coverage of processes and problems of world development, Academician Petr Fedoseyev writes in the newspaper *PRAVDA* today. He points out that the book reflects the party's immense efforts in upgrading all aspects of life of socialist society, from the material basis and social relations to different problems of political superstructure and all-round development of the personality, and also many-sided activities in the international scene.

In all materials published in the book, writes Petr Fedoseyev, one obviously sees the connection between economic development and social policy. Further development of the economy is considered as the foundation for solution of social problems, and perfection of all social relations, implementation of a strong social policy as a mighty lever of accelerating economic advancement.

The key role in accelerating socio-economic development is assigned to scientific-technological progress — the revolutionary, leading factor of intensification of the economy, growth of labour productivity, raising of the people's well-being, perfection of social relations. Acceleration of scientific-technological progress, the academician points out, is considered in the book as the main trend of economic strategy, the main lever of intensifying the national economy and increasing its efficiency, and consequently, solving major social issues.

Petr Fedoseyev points out that the book draws particular atten-

tion to the fundamental importance of the continuity of the CPSU's theoretical and political directives. As applied to the party's theoretical conclusions and political directives, continuity expresses, primarily, the historical link and consistency of its programme-setting documents in concordance with the development of life itself. The question of continuity in developing theory and the party's programme directives is the question of its adherence to principle in theory and consistency, its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism.

The scientist furthermore says that the CPSU's international policy, as is forcefully shown in the book, is pervaded with deep concern for humanity's destiny and averting nuclear catastrophe.

The tireless, resourceful foreign policy activities of the Soviet leadership, its persistent efforts aimed at the rallying of all the peace-minded forces, earnest appeals to the common sense of statesmen of capitalist countries have paved the way to a useful dialogue between leaders of states with different social systems. This is convincingly shown by the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva which, as a meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out, became an extremely significant event of the international life. Of course, the true significance of all the agreements reached by the two sides in Geneva can be revealed only in practical deeds, in the resolve to concretely work for the curbing of the arms race and for the prevention of its extension into outer space, for the improvement of the international situation and the development of all-round international cooperation.

Our plans, the same as the plans of other countries of the socialist community have a pronounced peaceful, creative nature, Academician Fedoseyev writes. Despite the aggressive designs and actions of imperialism, the potential of peace that rallies the socialist countries, the international workers' and communist movement, dozens of young independent states, broad anti-war democratic movements, is being consolidated.

**Moscow: Kuznetsov Presents Kremlin Awards***LD241618 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian  
1400 GMT 24 Dec 85*

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented in the Kremlin USSR awards to a group of comrades. Orders of the October Revolution were presented to (Lopchinskiy), head of section of the Department of Organizational and Party Work of the CPSU Central Committee; (Sazonov), deputy chairman of the Board of Tsentrsoyuz. Orders of the Labor Red Banner and of Friendship of Peoples were also presented. Among those awarded were Efros, chief director of the Moscow Theater of Drama and Comedy; Stepanova, People's Artiste of the USSR; (Mordukhova) actress of the Mosfilm Studio.

**Council of Ministers Transfers Rest Day**

LD241201 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian  
1500 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has decided to transfer the rest day from Sunday, 29 December, to Tuesday, 31 December.

**Political Observer Beketov on Industrial Injuries**

LD251817 Moscow Television Service in Russian  
1530 GMT 25 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast"; video talk by political observer Viktor Beketov]

[Text] Hello comrades. Often when the subject relates to instances of industrial injuries, you will hear the opinion that: There's nothing you can do, it's an accident. It is not easy to agree with such a line of argument. It is not accident or chance, but poor labor and technological discipline, a negligent attitude to one's duties, and sometimes elementary carelessness, which are the chief reasons for industrial injuries. A particularly unfavorable situation has formed in this matter in the coal and forestry industries, in agriculture, and on the railways. And, although rules and instructions do exist for every type of work, they do not always work in everyday life. [video shows aerial view of industrial plant, then red-hot metal hoops being guided onto a conveyor]

The Cherepovets metallurgical combine is no exception in this context, although injuries have begun to decline noticeably there in recent years. What is being done at the enterprise for the collective to be completely rid of accidents and injuries? I posed this question to Yuriy Viktorovich Lyapukhin, the combine director.

[Begin Lyapukhin video recording] [video shows Lyapukhin speaking on shopfloor, strip mill in operation]: Here we are in the no 2 strip rolling shop. There are 1,500 people in the shop's collectives, rolling 850 metric tons of metal an hour. That is, production is intensive and the collective is a big one. The shop allowed injuries to occur in the past; last year there were seven injuries. There have been no injuries this year. The shop head has managed to mobilize engineering-technical staff and brigade-leaders, there is strict accountability and thorough checking and no injuries. There are several such shops at the works. Technical progress, constant renovation of equipment and modernization also leads to the raising of production standards. All conditions for highly productive labor have been created at the workplace. There are no injuries where the collective aims at resolving the main tasks. [end video recording]

There are a lot of collectives in our country which strive not just for high production indicies, but also have worked without accidents and injuries for a long time. However their experience is being used only poorly thus far. Ensuring a high level of organization and order in production, and strict observance of the norms and rules of labor safety, is the important and urgent task.

**Gromyko Presents State Awards in Kremlin**

PM241107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 85  
First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Motherland's Awards Presented"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented high state awards to a group of people who have been awarded these honors in the Kremlin on 20 December.

Orders of Lenin and Gold Hammer and Sickle medals of Heroes of Socialist Labor were presented to N.S. Chikirev, general director of Moscow's S. Ordzhonikidze Stankostroitelnyy Zavod production association, and A.A. Yezhevskiy, USSR minister of tractor and agricultural machine building; Orders of Lenin to Academicians M.I. Agoshkov, V.A. Trapeznikov, and V.S. Yarnykh and composer G.V. Sviridov; Orders of the October Revolution to Ye.V. Zaytsev, USSR first deputy minister of culture, and I.S. Ravich, USSR deputy minister of communications; Orders of the Labor Red Banner to B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and I.S. Glazunov, People's Artist of the USSR; and the Order of the Friendship of People's to Academician B.A. Dolgoplosk.

Presenting the awards, A.A. Gromyko said:

Permit me on behalf of our party's Central Committee, its Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government cordially to congratulate you in the high awards. They are a token of nationwide recognition of the great personal contribution made by each of you to the Soviet people's common cause: the development of industry, science, and technology, the strengthening of the organizational foundations of our process of state building, and the enrichment of artistic and spiritual potential.

Today we welcome in this Kremlin hall people of various callings and professions. Our words of deep respect and gratitude are addressed to Nikolay Sergeyevich Chikirev, a man with a remarkable career and great constancy in life. In the terrible war years, as a youth, he took his place at the machine tool, and he traveled a great road at his own plant — from ordinary pupil to general director. It is by no means given to everyone to dedicate his entire working life to his enterprise, and moreover to turn it into a key center of technical progress. With his many years of labor he made a significant contribution to the development of the country's machine tool building.

A creative approach, a fundamental approach to research, the unflinching combining of science and practice — that is what characterizes the labor of the esteemed academicians who on whom high state awards have been conferred. Their technical and scientific ideas are being introduced into production widely and effectively, and yield considerable savings in the national economy.

We know well the statesmen who are here. They have proved themselves to be experienced, farsighted leaders, devoting all their capabilities and knowledge to the cause, in responsible posts. The motherland assesses their labor at its true worth.

I would also like to mention two outstanding masters of Soviet culture -- G.V. Sviridov and I.S. Glazunov. The creative work of each of them is organically fused with the people's art. Both have created many brilliant works which are the glory of Soviet art.

You have received the awards at a remarkable time, when all the Soviet people are preparing a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress. I am confident that your labor will continue to contribute to the congress preparations and the fulfillment of its historic decisions.

The recipients of the orders and medals expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Soviet government for the high assessment of their labor.

The award presentation was attended by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

#### **Moscow Discusses Computerization in Education**

*LD241325 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian  
0900 GMT 24 Dec 85*

[Summary with excerpt] Marina (Tumanova) reports on the introduction of computers into schools. She describes a visit to School No 842 in Zelenograd where the children show very keen interest in their work with computers. After one lesson the correspondent asked a group of 17 pupils how many would like to work with computers after leaving school: seven of the pupils raised their hands. The correspondent then interviews a teaching specialist from Zelenograd, who outlines the subjects that may be taught with the help of computers and also outlines their use in testing and examining pupils and bringing out their abilities. The correspondent next interviews a teacher at the school who says that she is constantly thinking of ways of using computers in her own subject -- physics -- but that more literature on this would be useful. The correspondent then continues:

[Begin recording] [Tumanova] "In many cases the hurried training of specialists for teaching the new subject does not allow them to conduct their lessons on a sufficiently high professional level. Of course, this does not apply to the schools of Zelenograd, which are a long way in front of all the rest. But the task now is to ensure that in all the country's schools like the ones in Zelenograd the pupils acquire a deep and all-round familiarity with computers and recognize more fully the all-round possibilities that they possess. It was about this that I talked with Dmitriy Mikhaylovich Zabrodin, deputy minister of education of the RSFSR.

[Zabrodin] From the 1985-86 academic year the training of teachers in mathematics information technology and computer technology was begun in the pedagogical institutes, in particular in the institutes in Leningrad, Gorkiy, Stavropol, Omsk, Irkutsk and a number of other pedagogical higher educational establishments. In the Sverdlovsk Pedagogical Institute work of this kind began on an experimental basis 3 years ago. General institute departments in information and computer technology have

already been organized. During the years 1985 and 1986 all teachers in pedagogical higher educational institutes in Russia will raise their qualifications in information and computer technology.

[Tumanova] Dmitriy Mikhaylovich, as far as computerization is concerned schools in rural areas are still in a less favorable position than those in towns.

[Zabrodin] The Ministry of Education is going to carry out an experiment, together with the USSR Academy of Agricultural Sciences, in the Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays on the use of computer class-rooms based on the Ikarus motor-bus. Equipped with the appropriate computer equipment these buses will serve the schools in the countryside with computer equipment according to a single timetable. The pupils will undergo practical training on the basis of these mobile computer class rooms using electronic computing equipment.

[Tumanova] That, of course, is one way. But a great deal of time is going to be needed for its implementation. But surely it is not totally impossible for enterprises in the towns to equip computer rooms in schools in the countryside?

[Zabrodin] I consider that that possibility does exist, and if they wanted a base, enterprises situated in towns could create teaching and production combines in major population centers in the countryside which could be equipped with the appropriate equipment -- electronic computer equipment -- and these combines, like the base-schools, could be used for teaching children from other neighboring schools and other population centers."

#### **PRAVDA Reports Vorotnikov's Tula Speech**

*PM231153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 85  
First Edition p 2*

[TASS report: "Innovative Approach and Efficiency"]

[Text] Tula, 21 Oct -- Tula is famous as a city of remarkable revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions, a city of skilled creators of various kinds of machinery and goods for the people. It is one of our country's major spiritual centers. The history of Tula, one of our most ancient cities, is covered in Russian military glory -- from the legendary Kulikovo Pole to the heroism and courage displayed by the people of Tula in the Great Patriotic War.

The hero city still bears worthily its banner decked with the motherland's awards. Tula's working people have coped with the 5-year plan targets for the production of industrial output. Production efficiency indicators are improving. The majority of the city's enterprises worked for 2 days using saved raw and other materials. These facts were cited today at the city report and election party conference. Taking part in its work was V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The city's Communists assessed the results of their work objectively and searchingly, from the standpoint of the party's high current requirements, and concentrated the main attention on

the utilization of production reserves and available potential.

The collectives' potential and reserves and the strengthening of party influence on production affairs were spoken of at the conference by N.V. Ryabov, first secretary of the party gorkom; G.A. Pushkin, pattern makers' teamleader at the armaments plant; T.M. Makarova, painter on the Tulgorstroy administration; V.I. Martynov, director of the Kosogor F.E. Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical plant; V.N. Sizov, first secretary of Proletarskiy CPSU Raykom; N.P. Yurmanova, professor at the Tula Poly technical Institute; and others.

The delegates analyzed the party organizations' work in depth, boldly revealed shortcomings, and made specific proposals aimed at the successful fulfillment of the tasks set for the city for the next 5-year plan.

The conference was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov. Communists and all the people, he said, are now involved in preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The report and election campaign in the party is entering its final stage. It is taking place to a high organizational, ideological, and political standard. The general businesslike, creative atmosphere which has become established in the country is clearly manifested in this campaign.

In the course of discussion of the draft documents for the congress, the party is consulting with the people on the most vital issues of social development and on its domestic and foreign policy. Here valuable experience is being accumulated, along with the thoughts and proposals of millions of Soviet people on improving our society and the socialist way of life.

In the Communists' opinion the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, while retaining the continuity of the party's political line and being based on the firm foundations of Marxism-Leninism, fully reflects the peculiarities of our country's domestic and international situation and takes account of the changes which have taken place in the quarter of a century since the adoption of the third party program. It incorporates the further creative development of party theory, strategy, and tactics and ensures the organic relationship between long-term and current tasks and the correct correlation of economic and social policy and organizational and ideological work with the long-term communist prospects. This accords fully with V.I. Lenin's instructions.

At the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the June conference on scientific and technical progress, the concept was put forward of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and on this basis achieving a qualitatively new condition of our society. This concept reflects the realities of our day and the need to step up the pace of social development and intensify the socioeconomic process.

Under the Draft Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development, there is to be a new retooling of the national economy, scientific, technical, and production potential is to be utilized more efficiently, and on this basis a substantial increase in labor productivity is to be ensured.

Radical changes must take place in the process of socialist

reproduction. Its orientation along the intensive path requires a sharp increase in the output of modern means of production. Hence the increased attention toward machine building as the starting point for scientific and technical progress. Hence the emphasis on the accelerated retooling of existing enterprises and on modernization, so that leading technology produces savings more rapidly. Hence the new approach to assessing the work of cadres, especially economic cadres.

The task is to follow the revolutionary path in the sphere of intensification of production. Production workers and scientists already know that traditional technologies have either exhausted or almost exhausted their potential. There is simply no point in improving many of them. This means it is necessary to go over to fundamentally new technologies and new equipment which make it possible to increase labor productivity many times over and reduce material expenditure and other costs.

It is the duty of party organizations to cultivate in people a desire for the quest, for daring, a desire to follow untrodden paths in science and technology. Such people and production collectives exist in Tula Oblast. Hence attention toward comprehensive mechanization and automation of production is being stepped up. But unfortunately, not everywhere. There is no other explanation for the fact that the design capacity of the mechanized flow lines already created is only 45 percent exploited in total, and that of automated lines only one-third exploited — and that includes major enterprises and associations like the Tulabumprom, the industrial rubber goods association, and the Kosogor metallurgical plant. In our country it still takes 6-9 years or sometimes more for an innovation to make the progression from being a technical idea to its implementation in production. This time could be halved, as a minimum. But the main problem is departmentalism. A decision was recently taken on creating scientific and technical complexes uniting scientific institutions, design and technological organizations, and experimental enterprises in various sectors. All scientific institutions, associations, and laboratories, including those here, must become actively involved in work on the retooling of the national economy on the basis of the latest achievements of science.

The party's social policy is a powerful means of accelerating economic development and the improvement of the socialist way of life. People must regard questions of the satisfaction of the population's growing needs and the creation of normal conditions for their life and work as the most important area of party work. Naturally, all these questions must also be in the soviets' field of vision. This is the task: It is necessary to sharply step up the social thrust of plans, starting next year, in the new 5-year plan. Both the success of our economic programs and the resolution of political tasks ultimately depend on this.

The party attaches priority significance to the fuller satisfaction of the population's growing demand for varied, high quality goods. This is the aim of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere, the first such program to be adopted in our country. Soviet and party organs of the city and rayons must be more exacting toward economic leaders as regards increasing the production of goods and making better use of materials and production waste. And what is needed is not simply more goods,

but high quality goods. The struggle to ensure high output quality is a truly nationwide cause, and nobody must remain aloof.

Agriculture and associated sectors play an important role in supplying the people's growing demands and boosting their living standard. New administrative organs with broad rights and powers are now being created. These organs ensure the integration of agriculture, the processing industry, and servicing sectors and increase the autonomy and initiative of labor collectives.

With the organization of the agro-industry, economic ties between the city and the countryside are being strengthened, and at the same time are becoming more complex. Many labor collectives in the cities now form part of the agro-industry as integral parts of the new economic complex. In these conditions new aspects arise in the activity of party organizations, which are called upon to devote more attention to the work of collectives of processing enterprises and ensure that they operate in a single harness with kolkhozes and sovkhozes and are oriented toward high end results.

Tula's enterprises and organizations give great assistance to rural workers. But here by no means all the potential has been exhausted. The city's mighty industrial potential must be used more fully to accelerate technical progress in the agro-industrial complex.

The subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations and collective fruit and vegetable growing can and must make a substantial contribution to supplying the working people with food. The city party organization has something to think about to elaborate more effective measures to fulfill the Food Program.

The party's directive on reaching a qualitatively new level in the condition of our society presupposes the need for balanced, comprehensive development of the entire national economy, including the nonfood sphere. Where this approach is established, successes and impressive results can be seen. Much is being done for people, to improve their work and daily life, at the Chayka sewn goods association, the streetcar and trolleybus administration's collective, and certain other enterprises. But that is by no means the case everywhere. Unfortunately, until recently the social sphere was developing only slowly. There is a shortage of schools, children's preschool institutions, and general clinics in the city. Plans for the construction and repair of the housing stock and the commissioning of heat supply facilities systematically go unfulfilled. In certain housing areas there is an acute shortage of water. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which recently discussed these questions, gave a principled assessment of the work of the oblast's soviet and economic organs and adopted a decision accordingly. The party gorkom and the gorispolkom must lead the work to strengthen the material and technical base of the sociocultural sphere, tirelessly seek out reserves, and increase exactingness toward cadres in practice.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions of ideological and cultural education work by party organizations and the conservation and use of monuments of history and culture. The entire arsenal of means of ideological and educational influence must be efficiently coordinated and directed toward the formation of a harmoniously developed, socially active personality combining

moral purity, spiritual wealth, and physical perfection.

The scale, depth, and complexity of the tasks set make increased demands as regards the standard of party leadership. Life itself today dictates the need to seek new approaches to the resolution of the problems which arise, to profoundly reorient cadres at all levels, and to radically improve their work style.

The most important thing today is to ensure by every possible means a breakthrough in the actions and mood of cadres from top to bottom, and to pursue persistently and consistently a line of reorienting them in the spirit of new approaches and demands. It is necessary resolutely to increase the responsibility of communist leaders, to deal with them more strictly, and to exclude manifestations of ostentation, idle talk, arrogance, window dressing, and abuses of official position.

In creating the conditions for the growth of capable, energetic workers, the party attaches increasing significance to cultivating in them such practical qualities as competence, a feeling for innovation, initiative, boldness, readiness to take responsibility, the ability to set a task and see it through, and the capacity not to lose sight of the political meaning of economic activity.

Party work deals with that decisive factor for social progress — the human factor. Only on the basis of the people's living creativity and their collective reason, talent, and labor is it possible to bring about the necessary acceleration of the rate of our progress toward short- and long-term goals.

In conclusion V.I. Vorotnikov dwelt on questions of the foreign policy activity of the party and state.

During his stay in Tula Oblast V.I. Vorotnikov visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and cultural institutions.

At the B.M. Ryabikov machine building plant and the Kombaynovy Zavod production association, V.I. Vorotnikov inquired about questions of the intensification of production, the introduction of leading technologies and progressive forms of labor organization, and the development of the social sphere. There was a detailed discussion of the need to further strengthen technological and labor discipline, organization, and order, and to eliminate shortcomings which hamper progress. Particular emphasis was placed on the collectives' ever increasing role in improving output quality and ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of contract commitments for deliveries.

At a meeting with workers of the Chayka sewn goods association there was talk of ways of more fully satisfying the population's need for high quality goods in mass demand, improving planning, and improving the housing and living conditions for workers and employees.

V.I. Vorotnikov familiarized himself with residential districts and new construction projects in Tula and with the working people's living conditions and inquired about questions connected with improving trade, municipal, and medical services to the population.

At a meeting with working people on the Novaya Zhizn Kolkhoz in Shchekinskiy Rayon, ways of further intensifying agricultural production on the basis of the wide introduction of scientific achievements and leading practice and the utilization of all local reserves to increase deliveries of meat, milk, and other food products were discussed. There was talk of improving the work of enterprises which service agriculture. Attention was drawn to the introduction of new forms of cooperation between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and industrial enterprises, which make it possible to considerably improve the utilization of manpower and accelerate the social development of villages.

During conversations with workers and specialists from certain museums and reserves, emphasis was laid on the importance of work to further step up the patriotic education of young people in the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions.

Flowers were laid at the V.I. Lenin monument and the memorial to Tula's defenders.

V.I. Vorotnikov was accompanied on his tour by Yu.I. Litvintsev, first secretary of Tula CPSU Obkom, and N.I. Sinegubov, chairman of the oblsipolkom.

**Solovyev Addresses Leningrad Aktiv 25 Dec**  
*LD252313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian*  
 1800 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] A meeting of the aktiv of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations was held today at Smolnyy jointly with representatives of the labor collectives of Leningrad and the oblast. They discussed how Leningraders are approaching the 27th party congress and what targets they are setting themselves in the first year of the new 5-year plan. Socialist obligations have been taken. The plan for 1986 for growth of labor productivity in industry is to be completed in time for the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Much will be done in the sphere of social development. The meeting of the aktiv was addressed by Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad party obkom.

**Bryansk Antialcohol Measures Criticized**  
*PM171350 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian*  
 13 Dec 85 First Edition p 2

[V. Shilov report under the rubric "Discussed at the RSFSR Council of Ministers": "Under a Deluge of Memorandums"]

[Text] As reported earlier, the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium recently discussed the work of Bryansk Oblsipolkom in implementing the party and government decisions on questions of overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. Sharp criticism was leveled at the work of local soviet organs in connection with the issue in question. I believe that the lesson taught the Bryansk leaders is instructive also for other local soviet organs.

Regrettably, in certain soviets — even at oblast level — a strong tendency still survives to judge their work according to formal bureaucratic criteria rather than practical results. This

approach, which replaces effective action with a bureaucratic show, as a rule distorts the picture of the true state of affairs and leads to complacency. This probably explains the satisfied tone of Bryansk Oblsipolkom Chairman I.Ya. Poruchikov's reports to the republic government. The rapporteur gave a detailed list of the measures adopted in the oblast to combat drunkenness. What kind of measures? Soviet, ispolkom, and collegium sessions, collective meetings, and village gatherings were held at which the course toward eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism was approved. At ispolkoms 470 commissions and at enterprises 600 commissions have been established and 1568 councils for the prevention of alcoholism have been formed. Mass news and propaganda media and some 900 lecturers have been enlisted in the attack against drunkenness. A voluntary society of struggle for sobriety has been formed in the oblast and 50 sobriety clubs are at work. The number of liquor stores has been reduced by more than 50 percent and hundreds of home stills have been confiscated.

The Bryansk Oblsipolkom chairman painted a picture of a broad and relentless offensive along the entire antialcohol front in his report. You would think that under such crushing blows, life would be very uncomfortable for drunkards. But nothing of the sort. Bryansk liquor lovers have displayed a strange invulnerability. Over 9 months more than 39,000 industrial workers were sent to medical sobering-up stations, including some 2,000 sent directly from their workplaces. Among them were almost 800 engineering and technical specialists and people holding official positions; 4,000 drivers were fined and had their driver's licenses withdrawn for driving vehicles while under the influence of alcohol. The harmful influence of drunkenness is also reflected in the growing number of cases of absenteeism and violations of public order and the rising crime rate, especially among juveniles.

As we can see, the Bryansk authorities' offensive against drunkenness has produced virtually no results and, to be quite frank, it is a fiasco. What is the reason? I believe it is above all because the struggle against the "demon drink" was fought mainly with paper ammunition — records of meetings, newspaper articles, and lectures. Having spent much effort and time on drawing up decisions and establishing commissions, Bryansk soviet and economic organs did not get round to the practical implementation of the planned measures. Preaching and the rustle of paper have little effect on liquor lovers who are accustomed to connivance. Yet even now more severe measures are not being applied widely and specifically. For instance, at the Zhukovka bicycle plant, which is by no means a huge enterprise, more than 200 workers and employees have spent time at a sobering-up station this year. And 40 people have been sent there directly from their workplaces. And the result? None of them has been censured by the plant commission or a comrades' court. And what is worse, some of them were paid their wages and even bonuses for time spent at the sobering-up station. Drunkards at the Bezhtitskiy steel plant, the Bryansk large panel plant, the Klinty city food combine, the Forspetsstroy administration, and a number of other industrial and agricultural enterprises enjoy similar conditions. Legislative measures of influence such as deprivation of bonuses or travel vouchers to rest homes, loss of place on the waiting list for the allocation of apartments, and reduction of leave by the number of days lost through absenteeism are rarely applied to drunkards. One in three violators of the

antialcohol legislation goes unpunished. A.S. Rusakov, head of the Bryansk Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, was unable to furnish a satisfactory explanation for this phenomenon.

All this indicates that leaders of local soviet, administrative, and economic organs have failed to grasp the whole depth and seriousness of the party and government guidelines aimed at eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism. The state of affairs concerning this problem is studied superficially, and the numerous debates and resolutions are not followed up with decisive action. Thus, the oblast leaders claim credit for having reduced the number of liquor trade outlets by 50 percent. This looks impressive on paper. In practice however, it means a reduction of only 15-18 percent in the annual consumption of alcoholic drinks. And despite this, the consumption level will still be 33 percent above the 1970 level. Abuse of "hooch" made from fruit and berries is particularly widespread in Bryansk Oblast. Over the past 15 years sales have increased by almost 500 percent. The plan for the production of fruit and berry wines will again be considerably overfulfilled in the oblast this year. While in cities the range of wines on sale has been slightly reduced, there is no sign of any such reduction in consumer cooperative stores in rural areas.

It is possible to say without exaggeration that the situation is alarming. Bryansk Oblast occupies one of the first places in the republic as regards the consumption of alcoholic drinks. This is hardly anything to be proud of. However, judging by Oblispolkom Chairman I.Ya. Poruchikov's report, the failures on the antialcohol front do not greatly trouble the oblast leaders. How, for instance, did local organs react to the results of the checkup? With a new deluge of memorandums and resolutions. But will these be any use?

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session noted that the main reason for the low effectiveness of the measures drawn up by Bryansk Oblispolkom is the fact that the struggle against drunkenness is not coordinated there with the strengthening of discipline and order and with improvements in the work of sociocultural and mass sport establishments. Plans for the production of nonalcoholic beverages, juices, canned fruit, and confectionery are not being met in the oblast, and the production of consumer goods and household articles has even decreased. Sales to the population of local construction materials, bricks, and lime are organized extremely badly. And the population's demand for musical instruments and sports equipment is not being met at all. This indicates that trade enterprises have failed to reorganize the structure of goods turnover.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session sharply criticized the passive stance of the Bryansk Oblispolkom leaders, who have not shown sufficient understanding of the sheer urgency of the measures to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism and have failed to take exhaustive action to unswervingly implement the party and government guidelines. It has been recommended that the whole package of social health measures be discussed at an oblast soviet session.

### Press Lists Newly Elected Obkom Secretaries

AU241356 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian  
15 Dec 85 p 1

[RATAU report: "At Oblast Party Conferences"]

[Excerpts] On 13-14 December oblast party conferences were held in Lutsk, Zaporozhye, Ivano-Frankovsk, Simferopol, Lvov, Poltava, Cherkassy, and Chernovtsy.

A new composition of obkoms and auditing commissions in oblast party organizations, and delegates to the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses were elected.

Obkom plenums were held to examine organizational issues.

In Volyn Obkom, Z.S. Kovalchuk was elected obkom first secretary; V.I. Zhibrov — second secretary; S.A. Kupriyanov, Ye. A. Polivanov, and I.M. Sementsov, — secretaries.

In Zaporozhye Obkom, A. P. Sazonov was elected obkom first secretary; G. P. Kharchenko — second secretary; V.V. Adzerikho, A.K. Vorobyev, and V.T. Tseluyko — secretaries.

In Ivano-Frankovsk Obkom, A.G. Postoronko was elected obkom first secretary; Ye. A. Novitskiy — second secretary; R. Ye. Artemenko, A.D. Zazulchak, and A.G. Panchenko — secretaries. I.A. Lyakhov, hitherto obkom first secretary, has been confirmed as chief of the Organizational Party Work Department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

In Crimea Obkom, V.S. Makarenko was elected obkom first secretary; N.V. Bagrov — second secretary; G.I. Kashuk, I.A. Mordvina, and V.I. Pigarev — secretaries.

In Lvov Obkom, V.F. Dobrik was elected first secretary; V.Ya. Svyatotskiy — second secretary; M.G. Vasylyv, A.Z. Padalka, and D.A. Yaremchuk — secretaries.

In Poltava Obkom, F.T. Morgun was elected first secretary; A.I. Kovinko — second secretary; V.P. Elinov, I.A. Gopey, and I.Ye. Gorobets — secretaries.

In Cherkassy Obkom, I.K. Lutak was elected first secretary; Yu.G. But — second secretary; G.P. Kuzmichev, G.V. Sukhovershko, and K.F. Yastreb — secretaries.

In Chernovtsy Obkom, N.N. Nivalov was elected first secretary; N.M. Revenko — second Secretary; and S.I. Barakovetskaya, M.I. Ivanenko, and V.P. Motovilin — secretaries.

### Kalin Elected Moldavian Supsov Chairman

LD241412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian  
1330 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Tasks connected with the accelerated development of the economy, and with the growth of efficiency in social production on the basis of the wide introduction of the achievements of science and technology, are reflected in the draft plan for the economic and social development of Moldavia for the coming

year. It is being discussed at a session of the republic's Supreme Soviet, which opened today. The deputies concentrated their attention on unsolved problems, on the fuller use of available reserves.

At the session organizational issues were examined. Comrade Moku, who had worked as minister of housing and municipal services of the republic, was elected chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR. Comrade Kalin was relieved from his duties as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Moldavia; he was appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic. Comrade Ustiyan was relieved from his duties as chairman of the Council of Ministers of Moldavia in connection with his retirement on health grounds.

#### **PRAVDA Report on Ligachev's Baku Speech**

*PM231020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 85  
First Edition p 2*

[TASS report under the rubric "Party Report and Election Conferences": "Raising All Work to the Level of the New Tasks"]

[Text] Baku, 21 Dec — The 140,000-strong detachment of Baku's Communists is called upon to act in full consciousness of its great responsibility for the party's common cause. The way in which they are implementing their vanguard role and stepping up their efforts in the struggle to accelerate the country's socio-economic development was discussed at today's city party report and election conference. Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in its work.

The delegates discussed with profound interest the preconference party documents, conducted a really businesslike and frank discussion of the need to improve the city party organization's activity, and outlined specific ways of improving it. These questions were raised in an exacting, party-minded, and principled way by: F.E. Musayev, first secretary of Baku Party Gorkom; T.Sh. Gasparyan, lathe operator at Baku's "Elektroshtamp" experimental plant; R.Kh. Allakhverdiyev, first secretary of Narimanovskiy Party Raykom; M.Sh. Dzhabrailov, chief of the Baku section of the Azerbaijan railroad; S.V. Shulindina, worker in the Volodarskiy sewn goods factory; A.Yu. Karakhanov, general director of the "Azerelektromash" production association; A.M. Takhmasib, director of Secondary School No 132; the poet Dzh. Novruz, secretary of the Azerbaijan Writers Union Board; and others.

After focusing attention on the unsolved problems, sharply criticizing shortcomings, and naming the people to blame for them, the conference delegates revealed reserves, identified new potential for accelerating the growth of social production and improving labor productivity, and proposed measures to surmount omissions in organizational and ideological work.

Guided by the CPSU Central Committee's directives, the Communists thoroughly and comprehensively analyzed party committees' work with people and practice in the selection, placement, and training of cadres. The conference participants

paid great attention to questions of intraparty life and made proposals aimed at improving intraparty relations.

The speakers spoke in detail of the tasks that Baku's Communists and all its working people will have to solve in the 12th 5-Year Plan. It was emphasized that the widespread introduction into production of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the development of the team form of labor organization, and the strengthening of plan, labor, and technological discipline are the levers that should be brought into play in order to raise economic work to the level of the new demands. The idea of the need to enhance Communists' vanguard role and the level of party leadership was a constant theme in the speeches.

The conference was addressed by Ye.K. Ligachev. The time at which the Baku Communists' conference is being held, he said, is a special time in the life of our party and the Soviet people. Everything has come together. Both shifts in the complex international situation, including such a major political event as the Geneva summit, and great, far-reaching changes in the party's work and the country's internal affairs.

The basis for these changes which gladden us all today has been created by many years of work by Communists and all Soviet people. These changes have been brought into being by the bold, creative decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, which guide the whole work of the party. This is the source of the present labor and political enthusiasm, the source of the renewal in the social and moral atmosphere, in the working people's sentiments, and in assessments of and approaches to the tasks facing the country.

The party's aim of accelerating society's social and economic development is of key importance. This concept is a new word in our theory. At the same time it expresses something new in our practice. It is not only a course for the future, but also something that is being visibly implemented today.

The acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, as M.S. Gorbachev emphasized at the Central Committee October Plenum, is called upon to ensure a materially and spiritually rich and socially dynamic life for Soviet people under conditions of peace. The results of the present year show that a tangible start has already been made to this acceleration. But the main work lies ahead. The plans for 1986 envisage higher growth rates in national income, industrial and agricultural production, and the renewal of output than were envisaged in the 11th 5-Year Plan. In this sense too 1986 is a year of special value.

The important achievements certainly include everything that has been done to strengthen discipline and order and to make healthier both the moral and psychological atmosphere in society and the very life of Soviet people. Here I would like to stress once again the exceptional importance of the struggle against drunkenness that has been begun. It has already yielded moral and production gains for whose sake it was worth sustaining — as we have done — certain financial losses and sharply reducing the production of wine and vodka products.

Finally, there is what could be described as the main achievement of the time since the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum.

Namely the increased political activeness of the Communists and working people. There is more mutual exactingness, principledness, and keenness in the struggle against negative phenomena and more responsibility for assigned tasks. The party links with the enhancement of the working person's activeness the successful resolution of all the tasks it has outlined.

The great surge of political energy and initiative among the party masses is shown by the present CPSU report and election campaign. It shows that understanding of the great responsibility incumbent on every Communist today is being established in local party organizations. The 12th 5-Year Plan must really confirm and show the whole world that our party and our people are capable of coping with the greatest and most complex tasks.

Ye.K. Ligachev went on to dwell on the city party organization's urgent tasks in improving party leadership of economic building. After noting the high growth rate of the economy, he used specific examples to demonstrate that considerable reserves for improving labor productivity and the return on created capacities and for reducing the material-intensiveness of production which remain untapped at enterprises and construction projects in Baku and the republic as a whole. One-fifth of the city's enterprises fail to cope with the targets for the reduction of prime cost and many collectives fail to cope with those for output deliveries. Many problems have accumulated in the oil industry, and these must be more vigorously resolved via retooling and the introduction of advanced technological experience.

Touching on questions of developing the agro-industrial complex, the CPSU Central Committee secretary noted that the growth of state capital investment in this sector is not being accompanied in the republic by a corresponding increase in the plan targets for the sale of agricultural output. Until recently viticulture was one-sidedly oriented toward the production of alcoholic drinks. The need to tackle in real earnest the task of more fully supplying the population with meat and dairy products by increasing production of them in the republic's farms was also emphasized.

No matter what sphere of the economy you take, the question of the quality of work and of the output produced is now arising most acutely. There is food for thought for the Communists of Azerbaijan's capital in this connection. Certain types of machines, equipment, and raw and other materials produced here still do not match up to modern requirements. And how great are the losses because of the low quality of consumer goods. This spoils people's mood and reduces their interest in stepping up their labor efforts.

However, the working person plays the decisive role in all our transformations. And it must always be remembered that no new or even ultramodern equipment and technology and no management system, however rational, important though these things are in themselves, will provide a solution of pressing problems unless the working masses, motivated by interest in the fate of our common cause, are involved in matters.

The working person is our greatest asset, and everything is important when it comes to concern for him. Unfortunately, it must be noted that by no means everyone always remembers this. New enterprises are created and existing ones expanded, cities

and villages grow, but the funds allocated by the state to develop the base of public education, public health, cultural institutions, municipal services, and consumer services for working people at the workplace and at their place of residence — these funds are to a considerable extent simply not assimilated. This practice must be ended. The party Central Committee is now urgently demanding the most vigorous action in the sphere of social and cultural policy.

A great deal must also be done in Baku. The proposals for the development of the city and its economy submitted by the republic's leadership have been supported by the CPSU Central Committee and a government decision has been adopted on them. It is a matter of efficiently organizing work, making thrifty use of the funds that have been allocated for the improvement of people's working, living, and leisure conditions, and taking working people's needs more closely to heart.

Ye.K. Ligachev devoted a large part of his speech to tasks in ideological work and to questions of working people's international, atheist education. It is necessary to increase still further the masses' activeness and to turn it into an effective driving force of the republic's all-around progress. All-around means, of course, not only economic progress but also social, spiritual progress, which includes the further blossoming of culture, the development of the best popular traditions, enrichment of the glorious revolutionary legacy of the Baku proletariat, and the augmentation of all the true values that Azerbaijan's age-old history and socialist gains have given it.

Speaking of the importance of improving the effectiveness of party leadership, Ye.K. Ligachev noted that it depends to a tremendous extent on how well party organs know the situation in all sectors of life and on how self-critically they assess their work. Unfortunately, what is sometimes encountered is a desire to gloss over shortcomings and, so to speak, clap a seal of quality on work that is far from irreproachable. Such half-truths, such intensification of talk instead of intensification of action, blunt responsibility and the desire to work better. The Central Committee demands that an atmosphere totally precluding unobjectionable assessments and self-praise and creating great scope for criticism and self-criticism be created in every party organization.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary dwelt on questions of work with cadres. He emphasized that a solicitous attitude toward proven party cadres is combined with an influx of fresh forces into its elected organs and the sphere of economic management. And this accords with the very essence of the present reorganization [perestroika] in our society. This essence lies in the fact that the party is combining the previously accumulated experience with new knowledge, new demands, and bold new decisions.

In these conditions it is necessary to approach work with cadres in a very well thought-out way. However, methods of selecting personnel which are alien to the party's cadre policy are used in some places. Acquaintanceship is substituted for knowledge of people; personal links for a link with the people; a readiness to put in a word for a friend and to oblige a relative or someone from the same area for the ability to find capable organizers. Nep-

otism, flattery, and careerism grow in this soil. And the people who feel at home in this atmosphere are precisely those who, in Saltykov-Shchedrin's expression, say "the state" but think "a pie stuffed with banknotes."

A reliable remedy against errors in selecting cadres — and, as the conference has noted, both the gorkom and the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee have permitted plenty of such cases — is publicity. The working masses, V.I. Lenin said, can perceive with the greatest sensitivity the difference between honest, dedicated Communists and those whose entire valor lies solely in the fact that they have "access to the authorities." So consultation with collectives and the careful study of working people's opinion must become the compulsory norm everywhere.

In conclusion Ye.K. Ligachev said:

For Baku's 140,000 Communists the decisions that the conference is to make will be the law of their lives for several years to come. It is exceptionally important that these decisions reflect the party's fundamental aims of accelerating our development and comprehensively improving Soviet society.

As it approaches its 27th congress our party is outlining immense plans and setting major tasks. It is confident of the success of all its initiatives. And the weightier, the higher the political, organizational activeness of all party committees and all Communists is, the greater that success will be.

During his 18-21 December stay in Baku, Ye.K. Ligachev visited a number of enterprises and acquainted himself with their work at the end of the 5-year plan. In conversations with leaders, specialists, and workers at the oilfields and in the plant workshops special attention was drawn to the need to create good preconditions for confident, dynamic progress right from the first working days of 1986. The CPSU Central Committee secretary asked about the course of the discussion of the party program documents, about the proposals received from Communists and non-party people, and about the arrangement of organizational and ideological work.

Making fuller use of the reserves of offshore oil extraction — this was the dominant thought during the conversations among the collective of the oil and gas extraction association named for the 22d CPSU Congress. It accounts for 40 percent of all the oil extracted in the republic. There was a detailed discussion of questions connected with accelerating the retooling of production and improving labor organization in the oilfields.

After visiting the No 3 deep-water stationary platform of the 28 April field and familiarizing himself with the process of the

production of structures for such platforms at the deep-water offshore platform plant, Ye.K. Ligachev stressed the importance of substantially accelerating the assimilation of the planned capacities for their manufacture. There was an interested discussion of the problem of drilling superdeep offshore wells. economic, organizational, and technical measures designed to accelerate the creation of equipment for drilling and operating offshore wells at depths of up to 200 meters or more were discussed.

Questions of the speediest assimilation of progressive electro thermal equipment and of the production of unique automatic welding lines for the manufacture of combines of the "Don" range were raised during the visit to the "Azerelektroterm" association. Great attention was paid to questions of increasing consumer goods production, pooling the efforts of associated enterprises, and transferring teams to financial autonomy. The effectiveness of the measures taken by the party to increase the role of the foremen and chiefs of enterprise sections and shops was noted.

When familiarizing himself with the collectives' work and in his conversations with party and economic leaders, Ye.K. Ligachev highlighted a task of great importance — showing more concern for improving people's working, living, and leisure conditions. He visited the plant catering combines and stressed that the services sphere must become closer to production. It is necessary to vigorously develop enterprise subsidiary farms.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary visited study classes at the Dzh. Nakhichevanskiy secondary boarding school and asked about practice in young people's international education.

Ye.K. Ligachev visited trade enterprises and talked with residents of Baku.

A meeting with the republic party aktiv was held at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Ye.K. Ligachev inspected the exhibits at the Baku branch of the V.I. Lenin Central Museum and S.M. Kirov's apartment-museum and acquainted himself with the history and culture of the Azerbaijani people. He laid wreaths at the monument to V.I. Lenin and the memorial to the 26 Baku Commissars.

Ye.K. Ligachev was accompanied by K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G.N. Seidov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

**Agricultural Developments for 19-24 Dec**

LD250205 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19-24 December 1985. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

**19 December**

Winter crop seeds have been sown on over 188,000 hectares to date in the Tajik SSR. (0304)

**20 December**

Snow retention has been carried out on 100,000 hectares so far in Kurgan Oblast, which, following heavy snows recently, will make it possible to increase yields by 2 to 3 quintals per Hectare. Snow retention is yet to be carried out on 1.5 million hectares in the oblast. (0304)

**21 December**

Repair of sowing and soil-cultivation equipment has been completed in Perm Oblast; by 1 January three-quarters of the fleet of combine harvesters should be ready to go out into the fields. (0500)

No reports processed for 22 December

**23 December**

Snow retention has begun on the nine millionth hectare in Kazakhstan. Snow is being retained on farms here on an area of up to 3,000 hectares daily. It is planned to carry out snow retention on more than 30,000,000 hectares in the republic. (0500)

**24 December**

Fallow has been plowed on 95 percent of land under cotton in Uzbekistan to date. This is only one-fifth of such work needing to be done, however. Harmful soils have had to be leached from 1.3 million hectares of salty land; leaching is proceeding too slowly in Navoi and Bukhara Oblasts. (0304)

The Dagestan Statistical Administration reports that the ASSR stockbreeders have fulfilled the annual plans for the sale to the state of all kinds of farm produce. Let us note that the animal husbandry workers of the Dagestan ASSR have made up for the arrears they allowed to occur in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan period, and fulfilled their 5-year plan as long ago as the beginning of December. (2330)

**Production Success in Cherkassy Oblast Reported**

LD241834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian  
1600 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that agricultural workers and the workers of the entire agro-industrial

complex in Cherkassy Oblast, having initiated the competition to increase livestock output in the 11th 5-Year Plan, have successfully met their socialist commitments to increase production, and have fulfilled the plan for 1985 and for the 5-year period, for purchases of meat, milk, eggs and wool ahead of schedule. The growth in the production of meat during the 5-year plan totalled 33 percent; that for milk was 29 percent. The average yield of milk per cow rose to 558 kg. By comparison with the previous 5-year period, 124,000 metric tons more livestock and poultry has entered the state's resources; 348,000 more metric tons of milk; and 416 million more eggs.

**Status of Melioration System Preparations Noted**

LD252119 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian  
1900 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] The collegium of the USSR Minvodkhoz [Ministry of Land Reclamation of Water Resources] today analyzed the progress of the preparation of melioration systems for next year's growing season. Canals, Pumping stations, boreholes and many other installations on kolkhozes and sovkhozes are to be cleaned and repaired prior to the start of spring. Approximately half of this work has already been accomplished. The rates of repair and cleaning of melioration systems are currently higher than they were a year ago in the country as a whole. However, work is being carried out slowly in Tajikistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, on the Don and in the Kuban, and some other areas where spring comes earlier. For example, the plan has been fulfilled at only 14 percent in Tajikistan; and at 17 percent in Astrakhan oblast.

The repair of pumping stations shared by farms has not yet begun in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Armenia. Many irrigation machines are unrepaired in Kirghizia and Kazakhstan, and in Saratov and Volgograd Oblasts. Leaching irrigation is already underway on many farms in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and other cotton-sowing republics; it is being carried out slowly in Bukhara and Navoi Oblasts. Water-supply irrigation has also begun; it is being carried out ahead of plan in the country as a whole. At the same time, the execution of water-supply irrigation has been organized unsatisfactorily in the Ukraine, Moldavia, and Kabardino-Balkar ASSR. The collegium of the USSR Minvodkhoz has adopted additional measures aimed at improving the preparation of melioration systems and machinery for next year's growing season.

**Agriculture Academy President on Updating Methods**

LD241819 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 24 December carries a 15-minute videotalk by A.A. Nikonov, president of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after Lenin [VASKHNIL], about the draft documents of the 27th CPSU Congress which, understandably, give a prominent place to the country's agro-industrial complex. Nikonov stresses that the complex should function as a united entity. He identifies the key role for VASKHNIL in the development of the agro-industrial complex as "continuing the consistent development of scientifically-based systems for managing the economy," quoted from the new draft edition of the party program. This is an enormous task to pose, involving much

work. The resources available in terms of acreage, equipment, and manpower are enormous, and correct use of these resources in a system is the key to success in raising production efficiency. "Science is called upon to work out a system corresponding to the prevailing objective conditions of each region and farm on the one hand, and on the other, corresponding to the requirements of life, the requirements of production, and the requirements of basic rational use of resources with a high degree of efficiency, in order to secure stable, steady grain-crop farming, fodder farming, intensive livestock farming, that is to solve all the practical problems that life poses."

He envisages the system provided by science as a broad-based pyramid, the base consisting of farms, with rayons and oblasts next. A system makes it possible to put in order all that the country possesses. "The system is the form to which scientific-technical progress contributes very well, it is a form of realization of scientific-technical progress."

In conclusion Nikonov talks of the recent VASKHNIL general assembly, the need for scientific work to be stepped up — a task posed by the party Central Committee, which VASKHNIL is obliged to fulfill! The task involves the labor productivity of scientists being increased, concentrating energy and means of sciences on the most major, topical and central questions. "I think that such a most important question is the elaboration, improvement, and realization of a scientifically-based system of economy." "I think that taking stock of such tasks of science today, perhaps the following point should be noted in the Basic Guidelines of social and economic development: to give priority attention to the construction and creation of the material-technical base of science, agricultural science, where the agro-industrial complex is at issue."

#### **Tashkent Reports Uzbek Party Decision on Work**

GF231120 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek  
1700 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision to facilitate preparatory work carried out in the fall and winter for

next year's produce. Taking into consideration the importance of the measures put into effect in the fall and winter, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers drew the attention of the party, soviet, agricultural, water resources, and procuring organs and the leaders and experts of the establishments to the need to carry out high quality work in the fall and winter in time to acquire abundant quantities of cotton, grain, vegetables, fruits, grapes, and other farming products.

The text of the decision will be published in the press.

#### **Briefs**

**Vladimir Oblast Wintering Problems** — [From the Central Press Review] A separate page is dedicated to the activity of people's control on livestock farms. A swoop [reydovaya] team which included inspection specialists of the industry checked on how the wintering of livestock is progressing in Vladimir Oblast. Unfortunately it is not without its disappointing disruptions. And what is surprising is that these disruption have been discovered in those farms which reported fulfillment of plans for the sale of milk to the state. But what kind of fulfillment of plans can it be, if on the Progress Kolkhoz, for example, the yield from their cows is now 3.5 kg of milk per day altogether. The cause of the low milk yields is the meager feed ration for the animals. There are on the oblast's farms 260 feeding shops, but they do not operate at full strength everywhere. On a number of farms sovkhos herds are kept in a spartan manner. The facts brought to light involuntarily suggest that thought that the successful figures have shielded some of the managers from their far from successful organization of the wintering of the public herd. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 20 Dec 85 LD]

**'Meteor-2' Meteorological Satellite Launched***LD261326 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 26 Dec 85*

[Text] Moscow, December 26 TASS — The Soviet Union launched another meteorological satellite today.

"Meteor-2" was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution — 104 minutes,

Maximum distance from earth (apogee) — 975 kilometers,

Minimum distance (perigee) — 952 kilometers,

Inclination — 82.5 degrees.

The satellite carries sets of equipment to take global pictures of the cloud cover and the underlying surface in the visible and infra-red bands of the spectrum both in memory and direct transmission modes as well as equipment to keep continuous watch on penetrating radiation fluxes in near-terrestrial space.

Besides the scientific equipment, the satellite carries a system orienting it at the earth, an electric supply system with an independent orientation of solar batteries at the sun, a radio telemetry system for transmitting data about the operation of the satellite's service systems back to earth, a radio system for taking precise readings of the orbit's parameters, and a radio set for transmitting scientific information to earth.

The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally. A command-and-measurement complex is exercising control over the satellite. Information from the satellite is coming to the state research center for studying natural resources and the hydrometeorological center of the USSR under the State Committee for Hydrometeorology for processing and use.

**Reportage of Academy of Sciences Meeting****Aleksandrov Address Reported***LD242049 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Dec 85*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Topical problems of scientific-technical progress are being discussed by participants of a session of the USSR Academy of Science general meeting, which opened in Moscow today. Taking part in it were Comrades Ligachev and Zimyanin. Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Science, delivered a report. Stepping up the implementation of scientific results in the national economy, the perfecting of forms of integrating science with production, remains a most important problem, he stressed. In this connection the measures approved recently by the CPSU Central Committee politburo on creating inter-industry [mezhotraslevyy] scientific-technical complexes are of great significance.

Eminent Soviet scientists spoke during the debates on the report.

They noted that extension of the front of research work should go primarily in those directions, which today determine progress in decisive sectors of the national economy. [video shows long shot of meeting, medium close shot of Ligachev and Zimyanin, Aleksandrov addressing meeting, shots of people at meeting, other unidentified men addressing meeting]

**Frolov Summary of Meeting***LD252110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Dec 85*

[Text] The session of the general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences ended in Moscow today. It discussed the Draft Basic Guidelines of the country's economic and social development and the academy's tasks. Academician Konstantin Vasilyevich Frolov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences comments on the session's results:

[Frolov] In the report by the president of the Academy of Sciences, the addresses by the academy's members and by representatives of industry the need was stressed to deepen fundamental research and to develop such sectors as computer engineering [vychislitel'naya tekhnika] and major tasks were set in the sphere of agriculture and in the sphere of tasks connected with the preservation of the environment in such regions as the Baykal region and Western Siberia. A key role in tackling tasks of scientific and technical progress belongs to the engineering industry. At present new forms of the organization of science have been created. These are the interindustry scientific and technical complexes. The Academy of Sciences will conduct work on five such complexes in the sphere of fiber optics, laser engineering, reliability of machines, in the sphere of biotechnology.

It needs to be said that a great deal is being done now in major industrial regions, I mean the Urals scientific center. A branch of the Institute of Machine Science of the Academy of Sciences is being set up there; this branch will be directly studying questions of introducing fundamental research at engineering enterprises of the Urals itself. A similar center is being set up in Leningrad, a major center of our engineering. An institute for New Technological Processes has virtually already been set up in the town of Ufa. All these new forms of organization were also discussed at the general meeting of the Academy of Sciences and the general meeting unanimously adopted the decision to step up the scientists' work and to raise the responsibility of our major leading specialists to the country so that everything which to date has already been created should be introduced into practice as soon as possible, but, on the other hand, so that this introduction and new forms of organization should not halt our new searches in the sphere of theoretical research, the search for fundamental innovations in such most important classic sectors as mathematics, physics, chemistry and a whole range of natural sciences.

**'Rossiya' Sails For Murmansk Ice Trials***LD231052 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 23 Dec 85*

[Text] Leningrad, December 23 TASS — The nuclear-powered vessel *Rossiya* which is the fourth Soviet nuclear-powered ice-breaker officially became today part of the Soviet merchant

marine. It is one of the series of powerful icebreakers built at the well-known Baltic shipyard.

Soviet seamen believe that the putting into operation of the *Rossiya* opens up real prospects of the round-the-year navigation in the Arctic seas. The economic and transport development of the Soviet Arctic region which abounds in mineral resources is envisaged by the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the Period to the Year 2000.

The nuclear-powered icebreaker *Rossiya* has been designed with due account for the latest achievements in shipbuilding. In comparison with the icebreakers built earlier, it is fitted out with over 1,000 modernized units of standard equipment. The layout and the location of superstructures have been changed, the resource and reliability of mechanical equipment have been improved, the navigation and communication equipment have been modernized. The pneumatic-washing system intended for removing ice and snow crust from the hull which is the first one in the nuclear-powered icebreaking fleet has been installed at the *Rossiya*.

The working and recreation conditions of the crew have been substantially improved. The *Rossiya* boasts winter gardens, water pools and even hothouses for growing vegetables which are needed so badly in conditions of Polar winter.

At the flag raising ceremony the director of the shipyard Viktor Shirshnev said that the "nuclear offensive of Soviet icebreakers in the Arctic serves peaceful purposes. The development of the ice-covered top of the globe opens up new fields of natural resources".

The well-known Polar seaman Anatoliy Lamekhov has been appointed captain of the *Rossiya*. He was second-in-command at the *Arktika* nuclear-powered icebreaker (now it is the *Leonid Brezhnev*) during the historic voyage to the North Pole in 1977. For breaking ships out of the ice trap off the Chukchi Peninsula in autumn 1982 Lamekhov who at that time was in the rank of a captain was awarded the title of the Hero of Socialist Labour.

"I had no problem with taking on a crew for the *Rossiya*", its captain said. "We have at our disposal many first-class specialists for servicing nuclear installations". He pointed out the high reliability and radiation-proof safety of Soviet nuclear-powered vessels for the crew and for environment.

The *Rossiya* has sailed off to Murmansk, its port of registration, where it is to undergo ice trials. This winter the *Rossiya* will take part in piloting transport convoys to Arctic ports.

### Moscow TV Shows Feature on Computer-Aided Design

LD231939 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1425 GMT on 23 December 1985 broadcasts a 30-minute feature entitled "Electronics and Us" on computer-aided design [sistema avtomatizirovannogo proyektirovaniya], which is the subject of a major exhibition at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements, as part of the Scientific and Technical Progress-85 Pavilion. A scientific and technical conference was

recently held at the exhibition on the techniques and potential of computer-aided design [CAD]. Cartoons describe the history of project planning and design, with a draftsman shown drowning in a flood of papers. This has now been changed by the advent of computer graphics and CAD. During the conference, participants are interviewed as they examine exhibits and chat in foyers; the video keeps returning to groups of young engineers who describe their enthusiasm for the potential of CAD and who exchange experiences with veteran designers such as State Prize winner O.S. Samoylovich, who is enthusiastic about the freedom which CAD gives the designer to focus on the intellectual rather than manual aspect of his work. Video shows how the computer traces designs on PAG-500M drawing board and on a video display unit; the video then moves to the Moscow Power Engineering Institute, where some of the conference participants are working on developing a system which will in the future make it possible to introduce paper-free design technology. Staff at the institute demonstrate 3-dimensional designs on screen, and explain how the new system replaces the work of the Draftsman in designing components and will speed up and improve the quality of design. Three generations of CAD systems are said to have already been developed [sozdan]; a new, fourth generation is being developed. The veteran designers stress the need for the young to learn computer technology at school. The program ends with shots of a room at a Moscow Komsomol club, where about 20 children, one or two to each video display unit, are playing computer games; and with an interview with a college student on how a student's life has changed with the advent of CAD.

### Briefs

**Synthetic Data Bank** — Leningrad, December 17 (TASS) — A Computerized data bank on synthetic materials has been established here. It contains information on the use of such materials under different conditions — in aggressive media and under high mechanical loads, under the scorching sun of a desert or in contact with permafrost. There are data on the density and resilience of materials, their shock resistance, odour, compatibility with living tissues and reaction on contact with food-stuffs. The data cover all Soviet-made polymers. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 17 Dec 85 LD]

**KA-126 Helicopter** — Moscow, 17 Dec (TASS) — Correspondent Ivan Ivanov writes that the new Soviet KA-126 helicopter has proved that it can set a world record for cargo carrying capacity, despite its extremely light-weight construction. The helicopter looks more like a large toy, being light and squat, without the customary tail propeller section. Designed at the Nikolay Kamov bureau, the KA-126 weighs only 3 metric tons. Nevertheless, it can transport without difficulty 600 kg of cargo at a speed of almost 200 km/h. A 720 hp gas turbine engine is situated directly under the coaxial rotors of the helicopter. The chief designer, Sergey Mikhayev, reports that the weight of the cargo which the helicopter can transport exceeds almost three-fold the capacity of foreign "colleagues" in this class. A pilot who has flown it praises its aerodynamic qualities and the good field of view for the pilot. The cabin takes eight passengers, and can easily be removed, to be replaced with equipment for agricultural work or cargo shipment. Tests have shown that the KA-126

is reliable and it will be irreplaceable for work in hilly areas. One of the modifications envisaged is for the transportation of equipment for gas and oil workers and geological consignments. The USSR is the foremost user in the world of rotary wing vehicles in the economy. More than 3.5 million hectares of land is tilled alone with the aid of helicopters. [Text][*Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1236 GMT 17 Dec 85 LD*]

**Chukotskiy Rayon TV Reception** — The Chukotskiy Rayon is the easternmost in the autonomous district. At the end of the 5-Year plan a television space bridge has linked Lavrentiya with far-off Moscow. Thanks to an Orbita receiving station the people of the region have begun viewing two Central Television programs in color. The blue screens have also been switched on in the villages of Uelen and Lorino, and also on Ratmanova island where a Moskva satellite communications station has been put into operation. [Excerpts][*Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Dec 85 LD*][From the "Vremya" newscast]

**Antarctic Expedition Begins** — Leningrad December 23 TASS — The 31st Soviet Antarctic expedition has been put ashore at the Soviet Antarctic station *Bellingshauzen* on the Waterloo Island (King-George) today to conduct the research in 1986. With the summer navigation near the Antarctic coast having been opened, seven Soviet ships will be engaged in transportation operations. Today Soviet Antarctic researchers have marked the middle of summer. In polar day caravans of geophysicists, geologists and glaciologists both on sledge and caterpillar vehicles have started for distant areas of the snowy desert, leaders of the expedition report. [Text][*Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 23 Dec 85 LD*]

**Mordovia Television Reception** — Centers of population in the southwestern part of Mordovia have joined the zone of reliable reception of all-union television broadcasts. A Moskva space communications station which has come into operation in the rayon center of Insar ensures high quality reception. [Summary][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 25 DEC 85 LD*]